

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Five Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The first annual message of the soldier President will exercise a tranquilizing and beneficial influence upon the country. While it evades no important question, and abounds in suggestions, it contains nothing calculated to excite alarm and forebodings no new dangers.

References to foreign questions justify the belief of Grant's supporters that while he would jealously guard the national honor and energetically protect and promote the national interests, he would carefully avoid unnecessary wars, and spare no proper efforts to maintain peace with distant nations, while he was establishing it at home. He has neither forgotten, forgiven, nor misunderstood the policy pursued by Great Britain during the late civil war. His frequent allusions to this subject, and his earnest condemnation of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, show that it has made a deep impression upon him. And yet he manifests no feeling of vengeance. He invites an amicable and fair adjustment, but he gives utterance to the sentiments of millions of his countrymen when he says that "a sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unattended, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained."

In regard to Cuba he has evidently resolved that, while he will enforce the neutrality laws and protect our interests in the West Indies, he will leave to Congress, where it properly belongs, under existing circumstances, the responsibility of deciding whether the insurgents shall be recognized either as belligerents or as an independent nation. Whatever may be our wishes or our sympathies, we cannot conceal the fact that the Cubans have not made such an irresistible show of strength as would fairly entitle them to demand recognition from our Executive, and the best claim that can be established in their behalf is that their long-continued resistance to the Spaniards may justify Congress in awarding it.

Another illustration of Grant's determination to avoid unnecessary broils with foreign countries is given by his reference to the bogus claimants to American citizenship, who, after being naturalized here, return to their native homes in Europe, reside there for years, and after having practically discarded their allegiance to the United States, claim our protection in time of war, to avoid being pressed into military service. We had an overabundant supply of sneaks of this description in our own land at the time of the draft, who besieged the British consuls for certificates of British citizenship, after having claimed in time of peace that they were thoroughly Americanized; and the President's familiarity with these proceedings has no doubt strengthened his contempt of the false sentimentality which would jeopardize the national peace to protect men who are alike unfaithful to all governments and ready to change their allegiance with every change of circumstances. While it is our true policy to protect as we would all bona fide citizens, adopted as well as native, it is folly to jeopardize our welfare for the class whom he justly places beyond the pale of our sympathies.

Although the message does not dwell at length upon the leading domestic questions of the day, there is no want of explicitness. The President favors a resumption of specie payments, but deems it neither practicable nor desirable to enforce premature resumption, and the business interests of the country will breathe freer and deeper after the policy he recommends is fully understood. While he does not discuss the vexed question of free trade or protection, he exhibits an earnest desire to at once extend the commerce of the country and to cherish its vast manufacturing interests. He intimates that he will probably send a special message to Congress hereafter, directing attention to various plans for the extension of our commerce, which he deems the interest most seriously injured by the war, and in most need of immediate assistance. But he wisely looks to the West Indies, Mexico, South America, and to Asia as the fields of the future expansions of our shipping interests, rather than Europe, which is becoming less and less dependent upon our agricultural products, while our demand for European manufactures diminishes. In this connection the ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien becomes a work of vast national importance; and while it is not proposed to burden the Treasury with any portion of the cost of its construction, it is highly proper that the Government should have the preliminary surveys made and grant every needed diplomatic aid.

Reconstruction, which was lately an absorbing and overshadowing topic, is now so well advanced that it possesses only secondary importance. The references to it in the Message, however, show that the President is determined to fully redeem the Republican pledges of the last campaign. While he is anxious to promote the prosperity of the South, and ready to forgive past offenses, he is resolved to crush any new symptoms of rebellion, and to insist upon a faithful compliance with the terms of final adjustment prescribed by Congress. He reasserts his desire "to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion

of our common country, wherever he may chance to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others," and the increasing disposition of the South to treat the freedmen justly and to welcome Northern emigrants, gives good reason for the hope that a few years hence American citizenship will prove an inviolable safe-conduct and passport for settlers or travellers of every color, in every section of the republic.

The success which has attended the efforts of the President to establish a more faithful and effective mode of collecting the internal revenue gives a force to his request for a total repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act which it would not otherwise possess, but there is perhaps greater danger of a disagreement with Congress on this subject than on any other, except the proposition to abolish the franking privilege, which is justly characterized as "an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The sensational rumors predicting precipitate resumption, which have inflamed great damage upon many important business interests, and which we have heretofore exposed and denounced in these columns, will receive a quietus in the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury. No man can read it without clearly seeing that resumption is a thing of the future rather than the present, and that the most that can be prudently attempted in this direction now is the commencement of serious preparations for a return to specie payments. When the outstanding debt is funded at a lower rate of interest, and placed in the hands of capitalists whose faith in our solvency will not be shaken by every new political excitement; when American industry is placed upon such a basis that our exports exceed our imports, and our ships regain a fair proportion of our carrying trade; and when the paper promises of our Government are fully at par abroad as well as at home, it will be time enough to undertake the task of redeeming them in coin. The manner in which this whole subject is discussed should set at rest for ever the unnecessary alarms which have agitated all business circles, and totally dispel the fears of enterprising men that they would be suddenly stricken down by their own Government.

The Treasury has done well, and is doing well. It could desire no better showing than the excess of receipts over expenditures during the last fiscal year of fifty millions of dollars, and the estimated excess of receipts during the present fiscal year of more than one hundred millions of dollars. In devising laws for the reduction of this surplus in future years, the unpopularity of the income tax and the pressing demand for its abrogation should be remembered by Congress. It has proved in this country, as in England, fearfully unjust and unequal in its practical operation, notwithstanding its theoretical fairness, and its inquisitorial nature has made it exceedingly odious. Whatever may be done with other taxes, this, at least, should be repealed or left to expire by limitation.

The Secretary of the Treasury is not regardless of the necessity of increased bank circulation in some sections of the country, especially the South and West, and yet he treats this subject in a very cautious manner, being evidently anxious to avoid the creation of new barriers to resumption. He acknowledges that, while a large amount of currency has already been withdrawn from the North to supply the wants of the Southern States, their necessities will steadily increase for the next two years; he anticipates as a result of the completion of the Pacific Railroad that currency instead of coin will become the circulating medium of the Pacific coast, and that thirty millions of dollars will be required for this purpose alone; and yet he recommends that he be empowered to "reduce the circulation of United States notes in an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars in any one month." He considers that the extent of the over issue of paper during the war can only be accurately ascertained after the credit of the Government is fully re-established abroad as well as at home; but meanwhile, if the business of the country is not facilitated by a sufficient supply of a circulating medium of some kind, that credit may itself be unnecessarily injured.

GRANT ON SALARIES.

PRESIDENT GRANT in the concluding paragraph of his message alludes to the inadequate salaries of some of the most important officers of the Government. He probably thinks, and very justly, that his own compensation is entirely too small for the proper maintenance of the dignity of his office, but as a specimen case he only alludes to the Justices of the Supreme Court, who have had no increase of salary for fifteen years, while their labors have been largely augmented, and the price of living at least doubled. The President with a touch of sarcasm calls the attention of Congress to the fact that twice during the same period it has found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and he expresses a hope that the duty which it owes to the other departments of the Government will receive due consideration. Members of Congress are able to see very plainly the necessity for an advance of salary when their own interests are concerned, but when it comes to other people the importance of economy looms up in gigantic proportions. If Congress would do away with the perquisites of its members in the way of "stationery"—which includes every conceivable article from pens, ink, and paper to finetooth combs, tooth brushes, suspenders, cravats, gloves, lemons, whisky, cigars, and a thousand and one other trifles of like character—enough would be saved to pay the President and other chief officers of the Government salaries in proportion to the extent and importance of their services. It is certain that their salaries are at the present time disgracefully small, the Pre-

sident receiving no more than was paid to the first incumbent of the office at the foundation of the Government, more than three-quarters of a century ago. President Grant is not personally interested in this matter, as under the Constitution his own emoluments cannot be increased during his term of office, and his recommendation ought to receive the attention of Congress, although it is doubtful whether it will.

THE POPE does not believe that there is any good in newspapers, and in effect he has intimated in very plain terms that he considers them to be instruments in the hands of Satan for corrupting the souls of men. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if he discountenances such troublesome fellows as reporters and correspondents. The Pope has no disposition to be interviewed, and he does not intend that the proceedings of his big council shall be given to the world in any other shape than will conduce to the best interests of the Church. The correspondent of the London Times has been prohibited from entering the Papal States, and the readers of that journal will therefore be obliged to content themselves with such information about the council as can be picked up by chance. This is perhaps a prudent step on the part of the Roman authorities; for there will probably be some sharp things said by prelates who are not in sympathy with the ultramontane party, which it would be just as well for the Church if the world at large knows nothing about. If the Times correspondent were a sharp Yankee, he would not be discomfited, however, by such a mishap as this, but he would manufacture out of his own brain a report of the proceedings that would be just as interesting to the majority of his readers as if it were genuine.

THE INCOME TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An analysis of the revenue of the British Government from the income tax, year after year, shows that the number of persons charged to the tax under schedule D, the schedule for professions, trades, and employments, becomes larger and larger, and the incomes charged with the tax are greater and greater. In the three financial years ending respectively on the 31st of April, 1865, 1866, and 1867, the number of persons charged under this schedule was as follows, the returns from Wales being included in those from England:

Table with 3 columns: Year, England, Scotland, Ireland. Rows for 1865, 1866, 1867.

The total amount of income charged with the tax under this schedule during the same period was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, England, Scotland, Ireland. Rows for 1865, 1866, 1867.

But, still retaining the analysis of the income of individual persons charged with income tax under schedule D, we find that the returns for the financial year 1866-67 show an average income for the persons so charged of rather more than £230 in England, rather more than £285 in Scotland, rather more than £277 in Ireland; in the whole United Kingdom the average for the 283,452 persons charged under this schedule (on incomes amounting to £110,955,677) was rather more than £390 each. The difference in the average for the three kingdoms is small, and is to be found rather in the number of persons paying the tax than in the average amount paid. Taking the Registrar-General's estimate of population, we find that in the financial year 1866-67 income tax under schedule D was charged in the United Kingdom on about one in every seventy-eight persons; but in England it was charged on about one in every sixty-five persons, in Scotland on about one in eighty-two, in Ireland on only one in about two hundred and eighty-six persons. As the return for the financial year 1868 is the first which has been restricted to individual persons paying the tax, excluding companies, a comparison in detail between that and previous year would not always afford a correct result, though it is chiefly the classes of income above £500 that are affected by the exclusion in comparison with the returns for 1867-68. It possesses special interest from its being strictly an account of the income of individual persons. It shows that in that year income tax was charged in England on 40,719 persons having incomes not exceeding £100, chargeable under schedule D—with other sources of income, as rents, shares in companies, etc., bringing them within the purview of the income tax—their united incomes chargeable under this schedule amounting to £2,388,795; in Scotland on 17,326 persons with incomes under £100, amounting to £855,792; in Ireland on 3628 persons with incomes amounting to £173,152. In the following table is given the number of persons in England, Scotland, and Ireland, taxed upon incomes within the limits named:

Table with 4 columns: Under £100, £100 to £200, £200 to £500, £500 and over. Rows for England, Scotland, Ireland.

The total income of the 64 persons in England, whose individual incomes exceeded £500,000 was £4,844,694, an average of about £75,000 or \$475,000 each; the total income of the 9 in Scotland, £666,307, an average of £74,000 or \$470,000 each; the total income of the 8 in Ireland, £299,480, an average of £37,435 or \$234,350 each, almost identical with that of Scotland. These last figures show that there are at least 67 persons in the United Kingdom who are in tolerably easy circumstances.

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN with foreign countries and its own dependencies during the year 1868, as compared with the four preceding years, according to the annual statement just published, was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Imports, Exports, Total. Rows for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO COUNTERACT an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that because we are an Old-established and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be exorbitantly high, we have published a LIST OF OUR PRICES.

THE VERY FINEST STYLES. THE VERY FINEST QUALITIES. GENTS, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN'S READY MADE CLOTHING can be sold and are being sold by us VERY MUCH CHEAPER THAN PEOPLE THINK.

"CLOSING SALE." SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FINEST QUALITY CLOTHING. OUR OVERCOATS ARE UNPARALLELED!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.

AFTERNOON LECTURES. BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer will visit a corner of this country.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: OUR FELLOW SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "WHIPPIN' VS. SMELIN'." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "DANIEL O'CONNELL." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Subject: "THE MERCHANT LIBRARY." (A HUMOROUS NOVEL STORY.)

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, CLOAKS, ETC.

QUIETLY.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Are selling their Entire Stock, including a fine display of DRESS GOODS, at the very

LOWEST REDUCED PRICES

Of the day. The assortment is large, fresh, and attractive.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Poplins, Black Merinoes, Black Eppinglins, Black Ottomans, Black Alpaca, English Crapes, English Crape Veils, Black Kid Gloves, Crape Collars, Etc. Etc.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

French Astrachans, French Caracullas, Fine Chinillas, Moscow Beavers, Black Velvettes, Black Silk Velvettes, Fancy Cloakings, Waterproofs.

Embroidered Piano Covers.

Embroidered Cabinet Organ, Embroidered Melodeon, Embroidered Table, Embossed Covers.

Ladies' Ties, Gloves, Etc.

Roman Scarfs, Best Kid Gloves, Linen Collars, Cuffs, Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

Blankets, Quilts, Etc.

Best Blankets, Fine Quilts, Low-priced Quilts, Woolen Coverlets, Etc.

Linens, Flannels, Etc.

Damasks, Naplins, Flannels, Sheetings, Shirtings.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. For the Holidays, Just Published by DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, NO. 724 CHESTNUT STREET.

"Illuminated Christian Year," COMPREHENSIVE ILLUMINATIONS OF ADVENT, CHRISTMAS, EPIPHANY, LENT, GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER, ASCENSION, WHITSUNDAY, TRINITY, AN EXQUISITE TITLE PAGE BY JEAN LEE, ILLUMINATOR OF "NOTHING BUT LEAVES," "THE BEATITUDES," ETC. ETC.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES," ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE. Small Quarto, cloth, beveled boards, \$1.00. Small Quarto, Turkey, extra boards, \$1.25. The Red Line Edition of KEBLES' CHRISTIAN YEAR, bound in cloth extra, red edges, \$1.50. The same in Turkey morocco, extra \$2.00.

A NEW EDITION OF THE EXQUISITE RELIGIOUS FORM.

PICTORIAL SCENES FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

A quarto volume, containing 16 full page illustrations, by Claude Reinier Conder, with descriptive letter press bound in cloth, beveled boards, gilt edges, with an elegant side stand. Price, \$1.00. In addition to our own publications, we have a FULL STOCK OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, in Plain and Extra Bindings, suitable for

The Holidays. Which we are offering at WHOLESALE PRICES. DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, No. 724 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

Every Variety IN QUALITY AND FINISH. WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO., No. 246 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TRY OUR \$2-25 SHIRT. TRY OUR \$3-50 SHIRT. TRY OUR \$5-00 SHIRT. TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS. They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO., 11 17 N. 2nd St. No. 1226 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers, GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, MRS. S. A. SHANSON, No. 14 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. Wrappers made to order. 13 7 N. 2nd St.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. For the Holidays, Just Published by DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, NO. 724 CHESTNUT STREET.

"Illuminated Christian Year," COMPREHENSIVE ILLUMINATIONS OF ADVENT, CHRISTMAS, EPIPHANY, LENT, GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER, ASCENSION, WHITSUNDAY, TRINITY, AN EXQUISITE TITLE PAGE BY JEAN LEE, ILLUMINATOR OF "NOTHING BUT LEAVES," "THE BEATITUDES," ETC. ETC.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES," ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE. Small Quarto, cloth, beveled boards, \$1.00. Small Quarto, Turkey, extra boards, \$1.25. The Red Line Edition of KEBLES' CHRISTIAN YEAR, bound in cloth extra, red edges, \$1.50. The same in Turkey morocco, extra \$2.00.

A NEW EDITION OF THE EXQUISITE RELIGIOUS FORM. PICTORIAL SCENES FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. A quarto volume, containing 16 full page illustrations, by Claude Reinier Conder, with descriptive letter press bound in cloth, beveled boards, gilt edges, with an elegant side stand. Price, \$1.00. In addition to our own publications, we have a FULL STOCK OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, in Plain and Extra Bindings, suitable for